



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

individual, or a king who, for aught we know, may be a wise man or a fool, and who has other business and other motives, like king William, who had at this very time a dispute between himself and Belgium to be settled by France and England, may be suspected of wishing to avoid offence to England, and to please both parties. Yet he has awarded us what would have turned out more than an equivalent; and his award was infinitely better than the chance-game of war, and should have been accepted.

But, Sir, how are we to obtain a Congress of Nations? Do the church expect the world to go ahead of them? They will expect it in vain. The church must prepare the world for this great measure, by preaching up the *sin* of war, and its soul-destroying consequences. The church, Sir, *must* go ahead in this great cause of peace. I am tired of voluntary associations unconnected with the church. Let the church take up the cause of peace. Let *every* church be a peace society, with one central board of operations, like the foreign missionary society. The Prince of peace expects it of his church, which he has redeemed with his own blood. "Ye are the salt of the earth." "Ye are the light of the world." "Let your light shine." "The law shall go forth out of Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem; and he shall judge many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more; but they shall sit every one under his vine, and under his fig tree, and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it."

Sir, the brother who preceded me, spoke of an incident which I hardly dare to touch upon, for I can seldom speak of it without weeping. It was the dying words of my dear friend, the sainted Payson. "*Try*," said he, "in this holy cause. Try *every day*. Notwithstanding the weakness of the instrument, God *will* grant success." Sir, in obedience to the voice from the grave—I should say from heaven—I have come here to try to-day; and I will try, God helping me, while I have a breath or a cent to expend, assisted or unassisted.

STATEMENT TO THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

We deem it our duty to urge upon your immediate attention the pecuniary wants of our Society. Not a few seem to suppose, that the cause needs little or no money; but funds are obviously as indispensable in this as in any other benevolent enterprise. Books, tracts, and periodicals will not print themselves; and if the cause is to be sustained at all, we must have a speedy increase of funds for the following objects in particular:

I. *For the payment of our debt.*—In attempting to meet the special demands of the past year, our Society has incurred a debt of about \$1400, although we have practised an economy so rigid, that the entire expenses of the year would not, at a fair compensation, have paid either for the services of our agents, or for the bare printing of what we have brought before the public. Our President has generously assumed the debt; but this only transfers our obligations

without cancelling them. He has thus paid or pledged for the cause nearly \$2000 during the year, besides his incessant labors gratuitously performed; and we would put it to our friends, whether they will suffer him any longer to bear such burdens alone?

II. *In continuing our operations*, we need funds immediately. 1. *For the publication of our periodical*, which we deem absolutely essential to the cause, but which we are now compelled to withhold from all those ministers to whom we have heretofore sent it gratuitously, and shall be obliged to suspend the work itself, unless our friends come promptly to our aid.—2. *For tracts*, of which we already have stereotype plates for eight, but are obliged for the present to stop all issues.—3. *For volumes*, which are much needed, especially for the young, but of which, though we have stereotype plates for several, and manuscripts on hand for others, we cannot issue a single one, till more means shall be furnished.—4. *For agencies*; a department more important for the present than any other, in which not less than ten able and devoted men are much needed forthwith to spread our cause before portions of the community well prepared to receive them.

Now, what shall be done? From our President, we certainly can expect for the present little beyond his unrequited services; but if all our friends would each do what he can, the necessary funds might soon be obtained in the following ways:

1. *By large donations from the wealthy*.—Not a few such we are happy to reckon among our fast friends; and will not some of them give this cause, as they have to others, \$1000, or \$500, or \$100, or \$50 a year?

2. *By life or annual memberships*.—\$20 paid at once make a life-member, and \$2 or more a year, an annual member, each entitled, without further charge, to our periodical, and all our other current publications. How many could easily give either \$20 at once, or \$2, \$5, \$10, or \$15 a year.

3. *By taking the Advocate*, and getting other subscribers, *with pay always in advance*. We know not how our friends in moderate circumstances could aid us better than by immediate, energetic efforts to extend its circulation. They could easily send us the names of two or three thousand *paying* subscribers; and this alone would afford us much relief.

We do not wish to excuse ourselves from sacrifices; and several of our committee, with very limited means, are ready to give each \$100 a year, besides all their gratuitous services in the cause; but *it is utterly impossible for us to sustain it without a large and immediate increase of liberality from our friends abroad*. We leave the responsibility with them, for they have the means; but, unless they come forthwith to our aid, we must suspend our operations for a time. We shall delay the next number of the Advocate, to see what they will do; and we desire our friends far and near, to send us, *without delay*, such contributions as they may be able to make themselves, or procure from others. We cannot believe that the Christian community, more especially its plighted friends, will suffer such a cause to struggle much longer in this way without the relief which they could at once furnish with perfect ease.

☞ Regular subscribers for the Advocate may depend on receiving, sooner or later, all the numbers to which they are entitled.